REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,971.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

Aline but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, as above, on SATURDAY, the 17th November 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. Avern, on SATURDAY, the 24th November, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

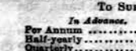
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

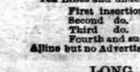


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 15th November 1877, at 4 P.M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at Kurrachee, Gwader, Jask, Bunderabbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Bushire, and occasionally at Bahrein and Mahomerah.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 10 A.M. on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

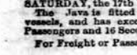
The S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 13th November 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Manavie.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th November 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	36	24	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	60	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	52	35	9	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

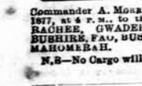
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
CASTALIA	2,200	424	November 10.
ITALIA	2,245	424	„ 24.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December 8.
INDIA	2,280	500	„ 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	At fortnightly intervals.
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	
EUROPA	2,277	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c , apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 24, 1877.

N. B.—The Castalia will not call at Naples.

FOR SALE,

THE COTTON PRESSES and FINISHING PRESSES of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, as they now stand in the Company's Press Building in the Fort, between the Custom House and the Government Bonded Warehouses.

The Presses consist of six Hydraulic Cotton Presses ; the Cylinders are 18 inches in diameter and the Rams rise about 15 feet ; all in perfect working order with distribution Valves, Wrought Iron Hydraulic Piping, &c. complete.

The boxes are capable of holding 400 lbs. easily.

Three Finishing Presses by Hick, Hargreaves & Co., of the same construction on a p an of the Company's late Engineer, Mr. Romanjee Pramjee Warden, of 2 Cylinders each. The Cylinders are 14 inches in diameter.

There is one spare Cylinder for the Presses and two spare Wrought Iron Columns and one spare Cylinder for the Finishing Presses.

The Presses are driven by double Cylinder Beam Engines, by Fawcett and Preston, of 60 H.P., and two Rollers 25 feet 3 inches by 7 feet and 26 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, by Clayton ; all in good order and sound condition.

The Press Building faces the Government Custom House Wharf, and the Company has the privilege of shipping at the Wharf Free of Charge, so that the expense of removing the Presses for conveyance to any place on the Sea Coast would be very trifling.

Also, 1 Whitworth Lathe 12 inches centre and about 18 feet bed.

1 Drilling and Boring Machine in sound condition.

2 Portable Fire Engines with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete in good order.

1 Circular Saw with Bench.

The Presses and Machinery can be seen at any time on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
DECCAN	3439	550	J. D. Gaby	12th Nov.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W Hazelwood	26th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	3839	400	A. H Johnson	13th Nov. at 3 p. m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.
NIZAM	2765	450	A. E. Barlow	11th Dec. do.
ZAMBESI	2451	370	A. Symons	25th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3500	500	G. R. Hector	9th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Dress Silk, Rolls of Oilfloor Carpets, Landscape Blinds, Liqueur Bottles, Globe Lamps, Perfumery, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th and TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., each day, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room in Meadow Street, No. 26.

Pieces of various patterns of dress silk, rolls of oil floor carpets, landscape blinds, liqueur bottles, perfumery, globe lamps, portmentanu glass, crockery, and plated ware, black wood carved furniture pictures, looking glass, and other miscellaneous goods, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Shares in the New Berar Company, Limited, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Company on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, on MONDAY, the 12th instant at 2 p.m , at the Share Bazar. The shares are standing on the name of M Madhowjee Meetha and are numbered as follows :—The number of the Shares of the New Berar Company, Limited :—Nos. 891, 893, 429, 431, 430, 433, 432, 895, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 221, 215, 216, 217, 896, 897, 898, 892, 903, 914, 892 915, 436, 435, 437, 440, 439, 442, 443, 445, 441, 444, 446, 447, 448, 449 450, 452, 451, 629, 435, 619, 618, 617, 616, 434, 894, 612, 610, 613, 607, 608, 609, 606, 609, 614, 615, 611.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, November 9, 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) with fruitful trees, AT PAREL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th November, 1877, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgages, by virtue of the power of sale contain in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 23rd day of May 1867, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Moroba Balajee and Janabhoy Balajee, the following valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing th reon, situate, lying and being at Parell, on the east of the Parell road, in the subdistrict of Mahim, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 38, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, containing by admeasurement 26,615 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded on the east by the ground of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia on the west by the said Parell Road, on the north by the estate or ground of Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, and on the south by the estate of Mr. Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Wadia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE.

On the above date at 1 p.m., by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, and in Re Borah Abdoolhy Saduckally, an Insolvent, at his Lohar Chawl shop, the following :—Iron and Brass Screws, Nails, Hooks, Stoves, Hasps, Hinges &c., &c and Brass Screws, Nails, Hooks, Stoves, Hasps, Hinges &c., &c

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first rate Piano by McCombie, Pictures, Lamps, Cooking Utensils, Plants, Ferns, &c. at No 12 Rampart Row, Fort, opposite to Municipal Office.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs Mehrjee Johnston and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Captain Blackmore, proceeding to England, also on the same day at 5 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell at No. 12, Rampart Row, one jolly boat, 22 feet long, and one cook boat.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Splendid sets of Elkington's dinner, tea and coffee services, Delhi made fancy purdah or carpets, &c. &c.,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 9, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Quarts, per dozen	38	0
Pints, do.	21	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

LEATH AND ROSS'

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

	Cash Prices.
GLOBULES	per bottle 12 as.
PILULES	„ 12 as.
TINCTURES	„ 12 as.
ALSO	
CAMPHOR PILLS	„ 14 as.
NEURALINE, for Neuralgia	per bottle 14 as. and Rs. 2

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED BY

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints..... Re. 1-4 Dozen..... Rs. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

STAFF NIGHT.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1877.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

H. E. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bt., K.C.S.I.,

Honorary Colonel of the Corps.

WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED

THE DOMESTIC DRAMA IN THREE ACTS,

By H. T. CRAVEN,

ENTITLED,

MIRIAM'S CRIME.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

THE SCREAMING FARCE,

SLASHER AND CRASHER.

PRICES.

Staff Night, Saturday, Nov. 10, Rs. 3 to all parts of the house.

White uniform may be worn.

Tickets to be obtained through any Volunteer from the Officers of his Company, or of Sergeant Major Kenyon, at Head Quarters, Forbes Street.

By kind permission of Col. Carnegy, the BAND of the MARINE BATTALION will perform.

NOTICE.

"ANCHOR" LINE

S. S. CASTALIA.

PASSENGERS per above steamer are requested to be on board not later than 8 a m. TO-MORROW MORNING as the Steamer sails at 9 o'clock punctually.

The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder from 6 a. m , and will run between the Bunder and the Steamer until she sails, for the convenience of passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 9, 1877.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in the Fort for Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Hornby Row, below the Alexandra Schools. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Military Square, lately in the occupation of John Blackwell, Esq. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Apollo Street for Rs. 100, and another for Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, the OFFICES in Church Gate Street, recently in the occupation of Messrs. H. Clason & Co. For Rent, &c. apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, an OFFICE in Hornby Row next door to Mrs. Hunt's. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Hornby Row for Rs. 110. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Meadow Street for Rs. 50. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Radelia & Co. For rent, &c. apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a small RESIDENCE in Rampart Row, lately in the occupation of the Cotton Frauds Department. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, ROSE COTTAGE in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st December, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Young. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, vacated by F. D. Stranack, Esq. Rent Rs. 140. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, RESIDENCES at Grant Buildings, at moderate rents. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, MARINE LODGE on Bandora Hill, partly furnished, and matted throughout. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Clare Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 115. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on the Victoria Road, Byculla, recently in the occupation of the late Captain Henry. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on the DeLisle Road, Byculla, at present in the occupation of G. B. Purvis, Esq. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, the CROW'S NEST at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, lately in the occupation of Major Swinhoe. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, matted throughout, lately in the occupation of Mrs. Crawford. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, recently in the occupation of Captain LeBreton. For rent, &c. apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of G. H. Farran, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of R. G. Walton, Esq. For rent, &c. apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of M. Balfour, Esq. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Cumballa Hill, formerly in the occupation of R. Branson, Esq. For Rent, &c. apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill, formerly in the occupation of John Ryan, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a very large UPPER-STORIED HOUSE, with an extensive compound, on the Breach Candy side of Cumballa Hill, fully exposed to the sea-breeze, and one of the finest sites in Bombay. The House is without exception the most commodious on the Hill, and is capable of being used either as an Hotel or Club, or could be divided into two excellent family residences, and is approached by two private roads. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash.	Credit.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash.	Credit.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ..... „	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... „	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... „	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... „	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... „	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... „	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... „	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... „	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... „	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... „	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons ..... „	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons ..... „	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... „	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash.		Credit.		B Quality. Cash.		Credit.		C Quality. Cash.		Credit.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	30	0	34	0	25	0	28	0	20	0	22	8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size ..... „	25	0	28	0	20	0	22	8	17	0	19	0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	10	8	11	8	8	0	9	0	7	0	8	0
Game Carvers ..... „	10	8	11	8	8	0	9	0	7	0	8	0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4	8	5	0	3	8	4	0	2	8	3	0
Complete Sets, as above	80	8	90	0	64	8	72	8	53	8	60	8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners					5	0	5	8	4	0	4	8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	12	0	13	8
Set of six, 1½ by 1¼ inch	13	8	15	0
Set of six, 1½ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16	0	18	0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOVELTIES,

RICH AND VARIED,

FOR

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

S. ROSE & Co. are receiving per this Mail, S. S. Australia, a shipment of the above. THE ATTENTION of their Constituents is especially directed to this Consignment. As the Manager, now returning from Europe, brings varied stock as the Fruit of his selecting tour through the great Industrial centres of the Western World, We here enumerate a few of the Specialities :—

CHRISTMAS CARDS

of the most charming designs, with appropriate verses. Price As. 2 to Rs. 5.

BON BONS

of every description, from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per Box.

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR PRESENTATION.

Portrait Albums	from Rs.	5	to Rs. 100 each.
Scrap Albums	„	3	to „ 10 „
Christmas Card Albums	„ Rs.	2	to „ 10 „

Charming little Pictures, for Scrap Books : per assorted packet, Re. 1 each.

Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	from Rs.	50	to Rs. 100 each.
Easel Frames for Photos.	„ „	10	to „ 20 „
Handsome Workboxes	„ „	10	to „ 50 „

WRITING DESKS.

Also PIANOS ! MUSIC ! and all descriptions of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLOCKS Rs. 15 to Rs. 200 (Barometer and Aneroid.)

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS and SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS of various kinds.

CHOICE DESIGNS in PLATED WARE and WARRANTED CUTLERY.

Every care will be taken in executing orders from Mofussil Constituents, who leave the selection of Goods to us.

To ensure speedy despatch of Goods, please enclose Remittance to cover cost.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6	8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5	0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6	8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above .....each	4	0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5	8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes .....each	9	0
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs .....each	4	0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8	8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9	8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy tripes..each	12	8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS GRAND MARCH FOR THE PIANOFORTE,

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO

H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.

COMPOSED BY

ALFRED PLUMPTON.

Re. 1-8, with Photograph Title.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the OFFICERS or CREW of the Steam Ship ARCH DRUID under my command without my sanction, and whoever trust them will be at their own risk.

A. CARMICHAEL,
Master s. s. Arch Druid.

Bombay, November 8, 1877.

NOTICE.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held here TO-DAY at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the business left undisposed of at the meeting held on the 12th Octo er 877.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, for the consideration of the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year will be held here at 3 p. m. TO-DAY.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, November 9, 1877.

In the Matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the ESTATE of ATMARAM MADHOWJEE, an Insolvent.

A SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of one pie per cent. will be PAID to CRED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 8TH NOV. 1877.

THE termination of the holidays has not brought any immediate improvement in the state of business; on the contrary, Home advices having been throughout dull and inactive, the prospects of renewed life are still somewhat remote.

Monday in London, notwithstanding some withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England for Egypt, appears to have a continued easier tendency, the rate of discount on 3 months' sight Bank Bills being quoted at 3¼ per cent. against 4 per cent. last week. This doubtless accounts for the firmness exhibited by Consols, which advanced from 96⅛—the last quotation we had —before the holidays to 96⅜, and closed yesterday at 96⅝. French Rentes have been more irregular influenced naturally by the unsettled state of political affairs in France. On Saturday last they were quoted at 106 ex-Coupon, on Monday they dropped to 105⅞, on Tuesday to 105, and yesterday recovered to 105½.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is lower since Saturday by ¼ in Fours and ⅛ per cent. in Fours-and-a-half, which are both quoted at 82½; Fives-and-a-half are unaltered at 90. Exchange on India is quoted at 1s. 9,1-16d.—a decline of 1-16d. per rupee.

The weekly metal quotations yesterday exhibit a decline of £1 per ton in Tile Copper and 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter, other things being unchanged.

The London General Produce Markets remain unchanged, but Seeds and Wheat have been very depressed, and yesterday's quotations show a decline during the interval of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive, 3s. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive, and 2s. ex-warehouse, and 6d. in Ferozepore Rapeseed ex-warehouse. Wheat was reported by Reuter on Monday is. to 2s. per quarter lower, but his arrival prices are still only reduced by 6d. per quarter.

Piece Goods in Manchester remain very flat at declining prices, and the Liverpool Cotton Market exhibits great dulness, the sales for the past four days having only been on an average of slightly over 6,000 bales per day. Spot prices show a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Brosch and Mid. Orleans, but in arrivals the depression is much more marked; Good Omra, with the good clause December-January shipment, via Canal, having been sold in Liverpool at 5⅞d., and with the Fully Good Fair clause at 5 5-16d. per lb., a decline of 5-16d. from the last reported transaction on the 27th ultimo, and quite ⅜d. per lb. under the first cost here without commission at the time of sale. Such operations must necessarily be pure speculation on "bear" account, and are probably based on expectations of a large crop both here and in America. On this side there is certainly every indication of an average yield, and the American receipts have also undergone a rapid increase within the past few days, the figures since Saturday for the first time showing an increase on the corresponding arrivals last year. The total since 1st September, however, is still 272,000 bales behind the same period of last season, and this, coupled with the reduction in the visible supply, constitutes a position which might at any moment turn the course of the market in an upward direction. The "bears" have unquestionably had it pretty much their own way for some years past, but it is quite possible that the "bulls" may have the turn in their favour before long, at the pace prices are now going.

From New York, Mid. Uplands on the spot are still quoted at 11¼ cents, but February shipment comes by yesterday's telegrams in No 11 3-16 cents, against 10 15-16 cents per lb. for January shipment, which shows the tendency of speculation in the States at present to be by no means in favour of the large crop views apparently entertained in Liverpool. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Five days' Receipts	145,000	141,000	162,000
Total since 1st Sept	882,000	1,154,000	1,015,000

Bar Silver in London has declined from 55d. to 54¼d. per oz., the announcement respecting the American Coinage published in this morning's papers having evidently had no effect at home; nor is it, in fact, more than we have been aware of for some months past. Before the proposed law can come into operation in the States, there must be a long interval during which the price of Bar Silver must be regulated almost entirely by the Eastern Exchanges, the large shipments for this side from week to week showing pretty conclusively that it is too early yet to begin to talk of the exhaustion of the German supply.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last shows the following alterations in the different accounts:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	5,50,128
Do " Branches	Inc.	2,56,485
Other Deposits	Inc.	7,88,578
Loans	Inc.	84,263
Bills Discounted	Inc.	2,55,734
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	1,18,572

These movements are not of much importance except as showing that the tendency is still in favour of easier money, but as there has been no meeting of Directors this week, owing to the holidays, the Bank's advertised rates of discount remain unaltered. In the meantime money is easier in the Bazaar every day, accommodation on good securities for short periods being obtainable at 4 to 5 per cent. per annum, while we learn by wire from Calcutta that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal have to-day reduced their charges one per cent. all round, thus reducing them to the level of the Bank of Bombay.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a weaker tendency, and although to begin with the Banks named the same drawing rates, the known weakness of Silver at home, and the news of the reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount, eventually caused a reduction of 1-16d. to be established in everything except demand Bank Bills. There are willing buyers of private paper at the decline if not even better, but there is next to nothing offering, and sellers generally seem to count on a further decline. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9¼d.	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9 9-16d.	"
Credits " 3 " "	1s. 9 9-16d.	"
Documents " 3 " "	1s. 9⅜d.	"

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days sight nominally 1 per cent. discount.

IN GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any transactions, and rates remain the same as before the holidays:—say: Fours, Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

THE SHARE MARKET has reopened with a decidedly improved enquiry for Spinning and Weaving shares, in which we quote a general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. The downward tendency of Cotton is undoubtedly a strong point in favour of the mills, and if the demand for Cloth and Yarns once took a start prosperous would undergo a marked improvement. Bank of Bombay shares are unaltered, Agras are Rs. 1 higher. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 50 lower.

COTTON.—The news of the low bear sales of New Omras at Home has depressed our market materially, and although old ready stuff is still being bought up by the mills at only Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy under previous rates, quotations for New Crop have been reduced Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy without leading to business. A purchase of New Ginned Broach for February delivery is reported to have been made during the holidays at Rs. 210 per candy, and there are sellers to day at Rs. 208. New Akole may be quoted at Rs. 202 and Good Omra at Rs 200 per candy F.P. for February delivery.

LINSEED, notwithstanding fair supplies and dull advices from Home, maintains its previous price of Rs. 6 8 to Rs. 6-9 per cwt., the decline in Freight and Exchange enabling exporters to pay a comparatively higher rupee rate.

RAPESEED is nominal at Rs. 7-9 per cwt., supplies being small.

FREIGHTS become more and more depressed every day. The s.s. Zante was fixed for Liverpool during the holidays at 25s., and to-day the s.s. Nellie Martin is reported to have taken the berth at 22s. 6d. per ton. By sail there is nothing doing either ready or forward, but two steamers are said to have been placed for January loading at 30s. U. K.

PIECE GOODS so far have undergone no improvement, nor can we well expect it until the holidays are well over, but there seems to be a general expectation of a better demand from up-country ere long. At the moment prices are barely supported and the enquiry most limited.

IN COALS no new business has been done and prices are nominally unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 3rd November as compared with the statement issued on the 27th October:—

LIABILITIES.	27th Oct. Rs.	3rd Nov. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	34,02,161	28,52,033
Do. do. do. at Branches.	13,10,026	15,66,511
Other Deposits	1,32,00,270	1,39,88,848
Post Bills	51,213	51,724
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,84,413	6,37,458
	3,06,48,783	3,11,96,724
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,64,314	27,64,314
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	15,95,900	16,32,578
Loans on Security of do. do.	37,85,336	38,49,899
Current Accounts, overdrawn	10,184	3,403
Bills Discounted	92,73,760	95,29,481
Stamps	3,602	3,668
Dead Stock Rs. 5,30,124		
Amount applied in reduction " 1,75,000	3,55,124	3,55,124
Bullion	3,64,743	3,64,370
Cash Balances with Correspondents and Currency Notes	1,25,75,815	1,26,94,387
	3,06,48,783	3,11,96,724

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 3rd November, 1877

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,309	0	0
Merchandize	64,760	0	0
Other Receipts	5,600	0	0
Telegraph	533	0	0
Total Rs.	1,16,595	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1876.

Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	59,310	0	0
Merchandize	75,6·8	0	0
Other Receipts	911	0	0
Telegraph	920	0	0
Total Rs.	1,36,789	0	0
Decrease Rs.	20,194	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP NORTHERN EMPIRE, 1 379 tons, Captain J. Malcomson, will sail to-day for Calino, in ballast.

THE S.S. AMARYLLS, 1,109 tons, Captain T. Blagburn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden in ballast.

THE SHIP SARATOGA, 1,440 tons, Captain C. S. Kendall, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE FATHE SALAM, 618 tons, Captain G. F. Machan, will sail to-day for Akyab and Ballasore with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE MUTTILLA, 296 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mullendy with a general cargo and twenty-three deck passengers.

THE BARQUE ISKENDERSHAW, 793 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (August 28th), via Hoodeida, with a general cargo and salt.

THE S.S. AUGUST, 1,023 tons, Captain J. Christian sen, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah and Hoodeida with a general cargo and five hundred and nineteen pilgrims.

THE S.S. MILTON, 861 tons, Captain H. Johannsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (October 1st), via Malta, Port Said and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE SHIP MALE WDALE, 1,289 tons, Captain Dernan, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from London (July 13th), brought the following cargo:—333 packages nails, 3,000 bundles steel iron, 25 cases blacking, 185 packages beer, 100 casks cl-y, 53 cases sherry, 770 boxes brandy, 43 cases empty bottles, 35 packages whiting, 66 cases acid, 268 packages papers, 224 packages glassware, 102 packages earthenware, 93 packages stores, 709 packages tin plates, 300 tons iron, 405 packages wine and spirits, 85 packages coal pitch, 241 packages coal tar, 90 packages piece goods, 400 packages paint and colour, 25 packages soda, 4,539 bundles and 7,256 bars iron, 2,727 packages spelter, 200 cases matches, 18 cases plate glass, 250 casks cement, 2,188 packages gunpowder, 505 packages glass and some packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. H. F. Soares and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Milton (s)	Johannsen	Glasgow. Oct 1.
	Amaryllo (s)	Blagburn	Aden, Oct 30.
	Muttilla (s)	Nacoda	Mullendy, Oct 1.
	Iskendershaw	Nacoda	Jeddah, Aug 28.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	H. M. S. Euphrates	Coming	England.
	Nearchus	Baxter	Calcutta.
	August(s)	Christianson	Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Saratoga, Kendall, to Calcutta.

Ship Northern Empire, Malcomson, to Callao.

Barque Fathe Salaam, Machan, to Akyab and Ballasora.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
3	C. of Carthage(s)	Barnet ..... Liverpool, Oct 1.
	Ice King	Burr ..... Boston. July 11.
	J. W. Mar	Moore ..... Rio De Janeiro, Aug 22.
	Fezrah-nee	..... Jedda, Aug 11.
	Ibn Maedhui	McMillan ..... Colombo, Sept 25.
4	Lyra	Stuart ..... Pensacola, June 11.
	Hesperides	Upton ..... Cape Town, Sept 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3—Steamers Navarino and Polam. Ships City of Delhi and Berenperina.

Nov. 4—Steamers Childwall Hall, Legislator and City of Edinburgh.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
4	Rajpootana(s)	..... Calcutta.
	Mecksra (s)	..... London.
5	Kashgar (s)	..... Calcutta.
	Meimun (s)	..... Gelle and Pondicherry.
	Hoogly	..... False Point.
	Abyssinia (s)	..... Bombay & S. Ports.
	Austi- Friars(s)	..... Cardiff.
	Yorkshire (s)	..... Japan.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
4	Lanercost	..... London via Coast.
5	Meimun (s)	..... Calcutta.
	Kashgar (s)	..... Southampton.
6	Sea Field	..... Chandbelly.
	Maria	..... Mou mein.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—8 packages hardware, Eshboy Tyeball; 2 cases tinned plate, Hasanally Lalljeya.

Arch David s—170 kegs iron nails, Tyebjee Adamjee.

Zerbinos—101 boxes candles, Manockjee Bhickajee.

FROM LONDON.

Strathleven s—20 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Menzaleh s—8 casks brass wire and 62 boxes tinned plates, Esmailjee Essoolbhoy; 5 casks safety fuse, J A Shepherd; 750 bundles nails, rod iron, Flel r, Muir and Co; 10 cases safety fuse Abdoolhoosein Essoolfally.

City of Poonah s—2 cases printing type, The Times of India; 2 cases soap, Merwanjee and Co; 20 bales straw boards, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim and Co; 278 bundles and 113 bars iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

Romeo—12 bales printing paper, The Times of India.

FROM NEW YORK.

Chattanooga—2500 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Surat s—643 boxes bar silver (Rs 15,55,000), The Chartered M Bank of I L and China.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Arabia s—15 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—1,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts linseed, and 3 bales silk wast, Killick, Nixon & Co; 90 bales wool, Shamjee Verjee; 40 bales wool, Thacursee Gopaljee; 50 bales cotton, Morarjee Tejpal; 95 bales cotton, Mooljee Goculdass; 140 cwts. yarn, Veerchund Hemraj; 3 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 80 bales wool, and 90 bales hemp, Khimjee Lookha-dass & Co; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 325 cwts myrabolli-ms, W and A Graham & Co.

Zante s—300 cwts B. horns, W Nicol & Co; 100 bales cotton, waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 15 bales wool, Premjee Monjee.

Zerbino s—800 cwts wheat, Mooljee Nursee; 800 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Deccan s—6 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 50 bales wool, Prarjee Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—11 cases fishmaws 2 bales skins and 13 bales hides, Allarakhi das Sezai; 5 cases fishmaws, Allarukhibboy Sazan.

Madras s—10 cases fishmaws, Mahamedbhoy Caurjee; 21 bales hides, Dharsee Herjee; 13 bales hides, Moledina Moomun; 8 bales hides and 48¼ cwts D. horns, Fuzveermahamed Munjee; 5 bales hides, Hasum Noormahamed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Deccan s—408 cwts. linseed, Knoop & Co; 1,600 cwts. wheat Ralli, Brothers.

Achilles s—12 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Achilles s—19 bales hides, A C Dadee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achills s—100 bales cotton, Ralli, Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 40 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—10 cases sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee; 65 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 194 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 5.

Young, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 7.

Clarke, Lieut, Bombay 7th Fusiliers, on leave, from Deolalee.

Macfarlane, Col, Madras R. a., on duty, from Madras.

Swaine, Surg, Madras Indian Medl Dept, on duty, from Kamptee.

Thatcher, Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.

Young, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Edgcumbe Lieut, Madras 44th Regt, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Conductor M Hanley, Ordnance Department, Bombay.

With reference to Government G O dated 17th April, Surgeon-Major A M Bloomfield, Bombay Medical Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India six months' leave on full certificate, to commence from the date of his leaving India.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Surgeon-Major A M Rogers, Major A M shewell, Staff Corps; Lieut-Col A G F Hogg, Staff Corps; Colonel J W Riggs, R.A.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut-Col C S Start, Infantry, six months, medical certificate; Colonel J G Fife, R E, four months, private affairs; Major T Kettlewell, Staff Corps, six months, private affairs; Conductor A McDonald, Ordnance Department, three months, medical certificate; Major-General J A Ballard, C B, R E, one month, medical certificate; Conductor E T Fox, Sappers and Miners, six months, medical certificate; Surgeon-Major T E P Martin, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified. Lieut W C Aslett, 108th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, N I, 12th September 1876.

Captain H Thompson, Bengal Lancers, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain C F Godfrey, Bombay Staff Corps.

The furlough to Europe granted to Lieut J N Walker, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 13th Regt N I, in G G O No 576 of 1877, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Consequent on the departure to Europe, on furlough, of Captain W B Seton, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, the following promotions in the Commissariat Department are ordered, to have effect from 24th ultimo:—

Captain W Luckhardt, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Major T W Saunders, Sub-Assistant Commissary General First Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Lieut H S A Fuller, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General Second Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Staff Veterinary Surgeon W Lamb is confirmed in the appointment of Inspector. Veterinary Surgeon in this Presidency from the date on which Mr Hallen vacated at the expiration of his five-year tour of service in March 1876.

Captain J D Snodgrass, R A, Officiating Third Class Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Factories, vice Captain R Wace, R A.

The furlough to Europe for one year granted by G G O No 703 of the 5th November 1877, to Captain C W Godfrey, Staff Corps, is under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The Rev F L Sharpin, M A, a Senior Chaplain of the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for eight days, and has been permitted to return to duty in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr A K Nairne, Acting Extra First Assistant Collector, Kaira, in charge Panch Mahals, is appointed to act as Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Major H N Reeves, on till further orders.

As m Narayanrao Bhaskar Kerkun on Special Famine Duty at Dharwar is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Dharwar.

Under the provisions of Section 27 of Act XIV of 1869. (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bhadur Gopal Govind Phatak, First Class Subordinate Judge at Dharwar, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Dharwar District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that District.

Mr S Falloon, Superintendent of the Hill Station of Panchgani in the District of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Satara District.

Mr W H Newnham, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed furlough to England for one year from the 2nd instant.

Mr S H Phillpotts to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan as a temporary measure.

Mr H Kennedy to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kaira District during the absence of Major McGillivray, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Pribdas Anandram Ramchandram, Deputy Education Inspector, Hyderabad Sub-Division, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months

Mr P V Chintamanpetkar, Deputy Educational Inspector, Belgaum Sub-Division, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr H R Wintor, Acting First Assistant Collector of Kaira, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months from the 6th instant.

Mr W J O Dunbar, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for seven days, on medical certificate.

Mr Aderji Jiwanji, District Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate.

Mr Shapoorji Jamasji Bhaunagri to act as Second Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium, vice Mr Nilkant Anant Joshi, on privilege leave.

Mr R H Aitken to act as Third Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium, vice Mr Shapurji Jamasji Bhaunagri.

Mr Pandurang Hari Vaidya to act as Fourth Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium, vice Mr Aitkin.

Mr J G White, CS, Collector of Broach, is allowed an extension for twenty-one days from the 5th instant of the thirty days' privilege leave of absence granted to him under Government Notification of the 3rd October.

His Excellency the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr W G Peddor to be Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kaladgi, vice Mr J H Grant, and to act as Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent of Kolaba.

Mr W Ramsay to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Nasik.

A K Nairne to act as Extra First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kaira for the Panch Mahals, Collector of Stamp Revenue, and Agent for the Governor, Panch Mahals.

Mr C D Wilkinson to carry on the duties of Talukdari Settlement Officer on the departure of Mr J King on special duty.

Mr G B Reid to act as First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad on Mr Crawley-Boevey's deputation of Acting Talukdari Settlement Officer.

Mr G W Vidal to be Second Assistant Collector of Ratnagiri.

Mr C B Wilkinson to revert to Assistant Collecting Charge.

Mr J R Middleton to act as First Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

Mr E D Shaw to act as Second Assistant Collector, and be posted at Kaira.

Mr G Waddington to be First Assistant Collector of Dharwar.

Mr P L Charles to act as Second Assistant Collector, remaining at Dharwar.

Mr C E Prest to revert to Assistant Collector, Surat.

In supersession of Government Notification dated 10th ultimo, Surgeon C W MacRury to be substantive pro tem. Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Konkan Registrat on District, vice Dr MacAlister, deceased.

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J H Grant to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, vice Mr W G Pedder.

Grades.

	Bombay.	Poona.	Aden.	Mhow.	Kurrachee.	Newmuch.	Ahmedabad.	Belgaum.	Total.
Commissaries, 1st class	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Do 2nd do	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Do 3rd do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Depy Commissary	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Assistant Commissary	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Deputy Assistant Commissary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Permanent Conductors, 1st class	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	7
Do do 2nd do	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	.....	9
Conductors	6	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Sub-Conductors	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	.....	19
Chief Civil Master Armourer	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Store Serjeant	12	4	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	30
Armourer Serjeant	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Assistant Armourer Serjeant	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Armstrong Armourer Serjeant	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Supernumerary Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers on Permanent Establishment to be kept on the strength till absorbed Supernumeraries in staff to cease on appointments to be reduced.

The Accountements and Harness Branch of the Bombay Arsenal to remain as at present.

In calculating the establishments of Lascars, those, on loan to the Harbour Defences of Bombay, Aden and Kurrachee not to be taken into account. Promotions however will, to prevent future difficulty, not be made at present in the place of the Tindals so lent.

Artificers of present establishment, who may be above the strength of the new establishment, to be absorbed as vacancies occur, except those under 5 years' service, who will be discharged from 1st December. Clerks in excess of the establishment to be discharged, unless they can be provided for elsewhere. Lascars already enlisted to be retained until absorbed.

The following promotions and transfers are ordered to complete the establishment:—

Captain C Murphy, Acting 1st Class Commissary of Ordnance, will join the Poona Arsenal.

Lieut E A Johnson, Acting 2nd Class Commissary of Ordnance, is confirmed in that grade, and will proceed to take charge of the Aden Arsenal on being relieved by Captain Murphy.

Lieut Pengree, Acting 3rd Class Commissary to join the Bombay Arsenal on relief.

Capt Snodgrass, Acting 3rd Class Commissary, of Ordnance, will revert to Regimental duty from 1st December next.

Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance H D Forde and C McMillan to be Assistant Commissaries.

Acting Sub Conductors J Westwood, W Smith, and J Stirton are confirmed in that grade.

Store Serjeants C W Salter, R C Webb and D Clements to be Acting Sub-Conductors.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Monday ..... Nov. 19

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination on covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BECK—October 28th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. Thomas Beck, B. F. and D. Railway, of a daughter.

DIBLE—October 31st, at Cachar, the wife of Samuel Dible, Esq. of a son.

FALLS—November 2nd, at Kishnaghur, the wife of S. V. Falls, Esq., of a daughter.

HILL—November 4th, at St Thome, the wife of Rowland Hill, Deputy Superintendent Government Press, of a son.

MACGEORGE—October 30th, at Seroncha, C. P., the wife of H. MacGeorge, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

MacCALL—October 20th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain Geo. MacCall, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

SEALY—October 24th, at Motihari, the wife of E. Sealy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BENNETT—OMMANNEY—October 30th, at Christ's Church Cathedral, Colombo, by the Bishop of the Diocese, E. F. T. Bennett, D. D., Ceylon, to Mildred Ommanney.

SAUBOLLE—HARVEY—October 29th, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Harford, Auguste Saubolle, to Marie, daughter of the late John Harvey.

DEATHS.

DONAGHUE—November 3rd, at Chingleput, Stanislaus Hughson of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Donaghue, aged 7 days.

MACDOUGALL—November 5th, at Bangalore, Elizabeth Sarah, McDowell, the wife of J. W. Macdougall, Esq., of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, and grand daughter of the late Michael McDowell, Esq., of Madras, aged 30 years.

SEIK—November 3rd, at Purswalkum, in the 62nd year of his age, Richard Spink, Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

TUTE—November 1st, at Trichinopoly, Kathleen Mary, the dearly loved child of Arthur and Katie Tute.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1877.

THE detailed accounts received by the mail of the battle of Aladja Dagh show that Ahmed Mukhtar's army was, as we suspected, practically destroyed by the Russians in that engagement, and explains the inability of the Turks to oppose any further active resistance to the Russian field army in Armenia. It is strange that we have not yet received any Russian official despatch confirming the capture of Erzeroum, but it must be remembered that the Russians have probably been unable, on account of the bad weather, to maintain a line of telegraph from Kars to Erzeroum, and that there can be therefore no way of transmitting news except by courier. The Turks themselves now admit that the Russians carried on the 5th inst. the fortified position of Deveboyun, which was the chief defence of the city; and, if they were strong enough to gain this advantage by a front attack, the city could not hold out against them. We get little news from Bulgaria, but it is now apparent that the threatened advance of the Russian corps from the Dobrudscha, like that of the Czarevitch's army, was a feint, and that the Russian attack is really concentrated on Plevna, the bombardment of which place has now been renewed.

We had written thus far when we received the telegram summarizing the Russian official despatch regarding the battle of Deveboyun. General Tergukasoff, the commander of the Bayazid column, appears to have been the general-in-chief directing the operations, and it is plain that the Turks in Armenia are so completely demoralized as to be unable, even when protected by entrenchments, to offer any further resistance to the enemy. There were no troops left in Erzeroum to defend it beyond the routed remnants of the armies of Ahmed Mukhtar and Ismail, and the report that the city has been taken may be accepted as correct.

IN some remarks we made yesterday, we pointed out how a perfectly just criticism by the Hon. Mr. Mandlik upon the powers which, at the instance of the Government of India, the Bombay Government proposes to assume to itself of calling certain properties obstructions and then knocking them down without giving the owners any compensation whatever, had been received by the majority of the Legislative Councillors with something very nearly approaching contempt. Those who perused our full report of the proceedings would observe another striking instance of the impossibility of independent members getting reasonable views carried into effect when once the Government of India and the officials in the Bombay Council have made up their minds as to a certain course. If it were not for the benefits arising from full discussions, which permit the public to learn what is going on in our little law-making world, the Legislative Council would be an elaborate farce. It is a farce already so far as independent conduct is concerned, because a member in charge of a Bill knows before entering the Council chamber that with the Governor on his side he can carry every section in it, no matter how unjust it may be; but, as we have said, it at least serves one useful purpose by throwing light upon the action the authorities intend to take, and for this small blessing the public must in the meantime be thankful. In a previous article on the Abkaree Bills, we pointed out that certain landowners in Salsette claim exemption from the operations of the Abkaree Presidency Bill on the ground that the East India Company by certain deeds give them full control over the produce of their lands. Government now wants to put a tax on every toddy tree, but the Salsette proprietors object to this because they consider it to be an infringement of the deeds granted by the East India Company, which deeds relieved them from all such taxation. The question is one of great difficulty, and is not to be settled by the *ipse dixit* of a zealous Government official, or even of such a personage as the Advocate General. It involves certain constitutional questions, not the least important one of which is whether the present Government of India or the Government of Bombay—for all practical purposes they are synonymous—can break through solemn engagements which in 1859 Her Majesty took over from the East India Company and made binding upon herself. When the Bill came on for discussion on Wednesday, Mr. Mandlik proposed that words should be inserted in it to the effect that it should not imperil existing rights. This was perfectly fair. Rights are rights, and if the Salsette owners have no rights then the words proposed by Mr. Mandlik would do no injury to the Government; whereas, if it can be established by the High Court and the Privy Council that they have rights, then Government should be proud of being saved from making such a serious mistake as that of breaking a solemn engagement with the East India Company would be. Mr. Mandlik's amendment was, however, opposed by Sir Richard Temple: so that we may assume that it is the Government that desires to override the legal claims of the Salsette owners. At a later stage of the proceedings, the Hon. Mr. Lang struck into the debate. He foresaw that if the Bill were carried the Salsette proprietors would be debarred from asserting their rights, and, when Mr. Ashburner said that he would oppose the amendment solely because a civilian had made careful inquiries and the Advocate-General had delivered an opinion, Mr. Lang very naturally pointed out that the opinion of one lawyer might differ very materially from the opin

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The Governor of Turkistan, reporting that Russian spies in various disguises are spread over the province, has been informed that the Amir will hold him accountable if any mischief results.

The Governor of Herat has asked for oders regarding Sirdar Mahomed Eyab Khan, who is shortly expected at Herat.

The Commander-in-Chief is directed to send selected officers and 15,000 men to Bijour and Lohargie. The troops at Lalpoora and Jelalabad have been ordered to concentrate at Aliwusjid. From Bunnoo reports are, that the Afghan forces are kept in readiness for immediate service.

The Akhoond of Swat is reported to be very weak; he has lately granted private audiences to several men.

It is suspected that an expedition against the British is intended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE TURKISH DEFEAT AT DEVEBOYUN.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A despatch has been received from Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar, in which he admits having fought an engagement with the Russians at Deveboyun on the 5th instant, and that the Turks subsequently retreated to Erzeroum.

(The above evidently refers to the action about which the *Daily Telegraph's* Correspondent wired.)

RUSSIAN CAPTURE NEAR ORCHANIE.

A Russian official despatch states that the Russians have captured one hundred wagons and carried off a large number of cattle from the enemy at Wratza, situated to the north of Orchanie.

THE SIEGE OF PLEVNA.

General Skobeleff telegraphs that on the 5th instant he approached the Turkish positions to the south of Plevna and commenced cannonading them.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE DOBRUDSCHA.

The Russian Army Corps in the Dobrudscha, commanded by General Zimmerman, is apparently about to settle down into winter quarters at Kustendjie.

MURDER OF A GERMAN IN TURKEY.

A German telegraph clerk has been murdered near Adrianople, and at the instigation of the German Ambassador at Constantinople the Porte is making enquiry into the matter.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

PARIS, Nov. 7.

Marshal MacMahon has positively disclaimed any intention of resigning the Presidency of the French Republic.

The re-opening of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day was of an uneventful nature.

M. Jules Grévy has been elected the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

THE TURKISH DEFEAT AT DEVEBOYUN.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A Russian official despatch states, that on the 4th inst. General Tergukasoff defeated the combined forces of Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar and Ismail Pasha at Deveboyun. The engagement lasted nine hours, when the Turkish troops retreated in disorder from their position.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 8.

The P. & O. Steamer Bangalore, with the outward London mails of 26th ult., left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

The same Company's Steamer Pekin left for Galle and Calcutta at 5-0 p. m. yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 7, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favor of buyers. Surats in favor of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras	5 3/16
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.	
6 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	90
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-9 1-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	109½
Per Silver	54¼

About £100,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

Arrivals—Persia and Macedonia.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 8TH NOV., 2-25 P.M.

Chartered Steamer for Darwin preparing first trip Banjawanjee to Darwin probably about 12th.

KURRACHEE, 8TH NOV., 12-44 A.M.

Next mail for Fao leaves Kushire on 13th.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free).....Rs. 12

Single Copy.....As. 4

COLONEL H. F. BROOKE, late of the 109th Foot, Deputy Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, has been appointed Adjutant General of the Bombay Army in the room of General Burrows, who reverts to his former appointment of Quartermaster General.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Grand Master is pleased to re-appoint Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C. S. I., LL.D., to be Secretary of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the Punjab was suddenly detained at Simla. He was just about getting into his tonga, the farewell salute had been fired, when he received a telegram which obliged him to return and see the Viceroy. He left Simla on Saturday, arriving at Lahore on Sunday at 11 a. m.

It is said that 160 horse loads of goods from Leh, belonging to the Central Asian Trading Company, are expected to arrive immediately at Rawalpindi, and to reach Lahore about the 15th instant.

THE accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the half year ending Sept. 30, 1877, show that the total income for the six months was Rs. 7,46,830-3-10, and the expenditure Rs. 3,93,027-3 10, leaving a balance available for payment of interest of Rs. 3,53,803. The whole interest for the year payable to Government is Rs. 8,61,310, and the half of this gives Rs. 4,30,655 as the amount payable for the half year. The deficiency, therefore, is Rs. 76,852, which is much less than was anticipated. The very large grain traffic has made the half year an unusually prosperous one for the Port Trust.

IN the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 31st ultimo, it is stated that there is no change in Sind. Prospects generally excellent in the Presidency Proper, though some little damage has been done by excessive rain in the Southern Mahratta Country and part of Sattara and Ratnagiri. Fine weather has, however, begun in the Southern Mahratta Country.

CAPTAIN G. A. WHITE, of the 40th Foot, goes as Brigade Major to Allahabad.

A MANUFACTORY for silk piece goods, with all the latest modern European improvements, is shortly to be opened at Nimachi, in Japan.

THE Turkish Envoy has arrived at Jhelum, where he awaits further orders from Europe. He was expected to pay a visit to Lahore.

At the request of the Lady Superioress of th Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund, the Governmen of Madras has sanctioned a grant-in-aid o Rs. 8,000 for a convent seminary, provided tha the arrangements for ventilation be approved o by the District Engineer.

THE earthquake that was felt at Simla on Saturday evening, also disturbed the peace of Roorkee at about the same time. There were two distinct shocks, with an interval of about a minute between them. Meerut and Hurdwar report experiences of the same kind.

THE Master of the British ship St. Georget who abandoned his vessel on her getting aground near No. 1 Refuge House in the Hoogly about two months ago, has had his master's certificate suspended for a period of six months.

THE promotion of Surgeon Major De Renzy the late Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, has apparently settled the question, says the *Pioneer*, as to whether medical officers in the sanitary service of the State are or are not to be considered eligible for advancement to the administrative ranks of the medical services. For some time an opinion prevailed that if an officer chose the sanitary line he was unlikely to be chosen for further departmental promotion. A wiser judgment has gained the day; and it was manifestly unfair to shut out a zealous and efficient officer, serving the Government in an allied branch of his own department, from the very substantial advantage ensuing from promotion to the grade of Deputy Surgeon-General. The difference of pension alone is worth considering.

THE *China Mail* says:—"We see a renewed attempt at Hongkong to interfere with the locatrade of the colony, and we wonder what can be the position of the Colonial Government which prevents it taking immediate action. Altogether our position in China is by no means satisfactory, and the plainest statement of facts seems to be of little avail to secure the correction of the most palpable abuses. This is the more noteworthy, that the attacks of the Chinese Government are now scarcely concealed by the thinnest coating of diplomacy. The object at which it is striving has been stated, in almost as many words, to be the ousting of the foreigner from the country; and though the method varies somewhat from that adopted in former days, the object is the same. It will be many years before the present Government of China will be made to perceive that its best interests lie in the encouragement of foreign trade. The clear understanding of such a problem is a matter of slow comprehension. China is not altogether singular in the idea; and though she is beginning to perceive that in some things she is the better for her acquaintance with the outer world, her Government is loth to acknowledge the fact, and is still possessed with the idea that it is able to dictate what things it needs and what it has to exclude. Of course, China cannot be expected to comprehend such lessons as were taught to Spain by the expulsion of the Moors, or to France by the banishment of the Huguenots, but that is scarcely an excuse for the apathy of the governments concerned. Though China loses largely by the present system, individuals of other nations are still more directly affected. For them it is poor consolation to be told that, in the long run, the country with which they have undertaken business relations will suffer most itself. Yet this is pretty nearly all the satisfaction that residents in China can get at the present moment. Taxes largely in excess of the ostensible tariff, and burdens too great for it to bear, and it is seemingly useless to urge that these burdens are in direct contravention of Treaties entered into."

THE *Englishman*:—We formerly laboured under the idea that the orders of the Government of India regarding the Native Army were published with a view that they might meet with compliance; but we were in error. It might have been supposed that the order as to seven officers being with native regiments, meant seven effective officers, not seven officers liable to withdrawal for the performances of any other duties they might be led to covet. Our views on the subject of the employment of military men on civil duties are well-known. If the pay were less than military pay, they would all ask to return to military duty at once. But, as we have often argued in our columns, we know of no good that can accrue to the Native Army from permitting officers to join a regiment and then sanctioning their leaving it to perform any duty that may pay them better, and for which their professional education renders them unfit. . . . The above form a goodly array of men who are returned as being with native regiments, but are not there: we have shown them to be. Is no effort being made to deprive these officers, who have so early gone into civil employ and civil departments of the army, of their military rank? Are they to rise to the field officer's grade, without ever seeing a British soldier? Is this the plan by which we are to have our native army efficiently officered—namely, making it a preserve for all who require candidates for any department of the State? Most of the duties upon which these officers have been deputed might have been performed by other than military men. If young officers immediately on entering the army desire to change their profession, and go into civil employ, or the commissariat, or the Public Works Department, it would be better that they should enter them at once on their commencing their professional career. No one ever heard of the Private Secretary to the President of the Board of Trade performing that duty and yet being returned as Master Attendant of the Chatham Dockyard. Yet this is not more absurd than the Indian system. Let any one run his eye down the list of lieutenant-colonels and majors in the Staff Corps, and see the number returned as on civil employ, who have probably been in civil employment for the best part of their lives, obtaining all their military rank whilst performing civil duties, and finishing up a civil career with a military pension. Yet we have, or are supposed to have, many able military administrators who cannot, or will not, give a moment to the consideration of this great burlesque, simply because it might affect their personal friends.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RETREAT OF ISMAIL PASHA.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 19.

The *Golos* of to-day publishes the following telegram:—

"Igdyr, October 17th.—On receiving news of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's defeat, Ismail Pasha struck his camp and withdrew with all his forces to the heights of Sorsan. He appears to be on the point completely evacuating our territory. The news of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's defeat has spread great terror among the Turkish troops. Lieutenant Medina has captured at Barga between Kagisan and Nowzhitschewan, a Pasha in command of a brigade of artillery, together with a commander of a battalion, of 21 officers, and 300 soldiers. At the present moment, firing is heard in the mountains."

THE TURKISH DEFEAT IN ASIA.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

Oct. 17, Evening.

Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha's armies in Razeschano are annihilated. Twenty-two Turkish battalions have surrendered. Many cannon and a great quantity of stores and material are captured.

VIENNA, Oct. 18. Evening.

A telegram from Tiflis, dated yesterday, states that Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha's losses in the two days' battle are greater than were at first believed, the total in dead, wounded, and prisoners being about 16,000 men. General Lazareff alone made 3,500 prisoners, together with numerous Russian deserters. The whole Turkish camp on the height of Aladjara Dagh is taken, with many thousand tents, standards, and enormous quantities of ammunition. The defeat in fact was a total rout, 36 guns, and 2,000 horses being captured. The Grand Duke Michael personally commanded, having with him Generals Melikoff, Solowjew, Heymann, and Lazareff. The latter two, who are the most distinguished, are Jews. Mukhtar Pasha's army, which mostly consisted of irregulars included 66 battalions, 80 guns, and 6,000 horsemen. The Russians had the first and fourth Grenadier divisions, the 29th and 39th infantry divisions, 16 battalions of Kuban riflemen, besides Mahomedan militiamen from Dagheetan. Their cavalry consisted of dragoons and Cossack, and altogether they had 65,000 men.

At the Russian camp at Plevna the news was received with indescribable enthusiasm, and it was determined to celebrate the day. The bombardment of Plevna was opened and never continued for severals hours. The storming will probably take place on Friday or Saturday.

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

VIENNA, Oct. 18, Night.

The following particulars have been received of the Turkish defeat near Kars. The Russians had 65,000 men and 200 guns, and the Turks 40,000 men and 80 guns. The Turkish forces were mostly irregulars. The Turks lost 100 superior officers, also Schamy's son Kasi, Mousss, the Kurdish leader, and 16,000 men.

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

THE RUSSIANS IN BULGARIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.

The latest Russian reinforcements amount nominally to 87,000 men—namely, three divisions of the infantry of the Guard, eight cavalry regiments of the Guard, two grenadier divisions, and the 24th division The total Russian force now in Bulgaria numbers 260,000 men.

SHUMLA, Oct. 18.

Communications between Plevna and Orkhanie are freely maintained by the army of Chefket Pasha.

The weather is threatening over the whole region of the Danube, a strong north wind prevailing.

THE SHIPKA PASS.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

THE SHIPKA PASS, Oct. 18.

It is believed from what is observed of the Russian position that they are retiring their men, but enough still remain for defence.

THE ARMY OF THE LOM.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

SHUMLA, Oct. 18 Morning.

Heavy fighting is imminent. Suleiman Pasha, whilst personally leading a reconnaissance, two days ago, found the enemy strongly entrenched at Trestenik. The roads being good, fighting may begin to-day.

A RUSSIAN STATE PROSECUTION.

(*Special Telegrams to the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

RUSSIAN LOSSES.

BERLIN, Friday.—The Russian semi-official journals state that the total losses of Russia in killed and wounded from the beginning of the war to the 11th of the present month have been 59,434.

BERLIN, Oct 19—A remarkable trial is to begin at St. Petersburg on the 30th inst. The persons accused number no fewer than 196. The charge is one of promoting the spread of revolutionary principles. The prosecution, conducted by the State, proposes to produce 472 witnesses. One hundred and fifty witnesses are announced on the part of the defence. The proceedings will be made as private as possible. The court has selected one of the smallest rooms devoted to the hearing of cases on purpose.

NEWS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct, 19,

Intelligence received here to-day, from the theatre of war in eastern Bulgaria announces that skirmishes occur daily. Baker Pasha has dislodged a detachment of Russian troops at Popkoi. The enemy retreated in the direction of Kopace. Communication with Plevna is still open. Azzim Pasha occupies Polomarks.

Yesterday Mr Layard had a private audience of the Sultan. A cabinet Council, at which his Majesty presided, was held subsequently.

SERVIA AND THE PORTE.

BELGRADE, Oct, 19

M. Ristics has sent a telegraphic despatch to M. Christics the Servian Diplomatic Agent at Constantinople, stating that a demand from the Porte for Servia to disarm would produce serious complications in the Principality,

THE MORAL EFFECT OF MUKHTAR'S DEFEAT.

GHAZI MUKHTAR'S defeat may yet turn out to be exaggerated in particulars and its results may prove not so conclusively in favour of the victors as they and their friends hope. But that it was a great and a complete victory, well earned by a combination of superior force and skill, is beyond question; and although we are assured from Pera that reinforcements are hastening to the help of Mukhtar, and that there "it is believed that he will soon be in a position to retrieve everything," it seems more probable that without weather permitting the Russians will be able to maintain if not to improve the great advantage they have gained in Asia. The "moral effect" of this victory is declaring itself with remarkable rapidity and emphasis. So far, indeed, there is no evidence whatever of "the panic," the depression, the superstitious dread of ill omens" amongst the Turks which it is predicted must follow upon his disaster; but if there is no news of any particular moral effect on the Ottoman mind, an extraordinary abundance of moral effect is visible on the Russian side. Turn where we may in the pages of this morning's journals, we find confirmation of the anticipations on that score which we committed to paper yesterday. Suddenly, the proposals of intervention on behalf of peace were tolerable at the Russian headquarters; now, we are warned in the most threatening language that nothing must be allowed to come between the Russians and the destruction of Turkey as a military Power. It was of course to be expected that Mukhtar's defeat would inspire the Russians with confidence; and nothing could be less likely of fulfilment than the hope—which most have been a feeble one at best—the victory before Kars would be decisive enough to repair the military reputation of Russia, and therefore might be made the pretext of mediation. The more rational conclusion is expressed by the Austrian correspondent of the *Times*, who, while recording the existence of the bones and anticipations noted above, says that at Vienna "the general impression with those best informed is that the victory in Asia will serve rather as an encouragement to continue the struggle in Europe, where a similar success may be hoped for. But confidence is one thing, arrogance another, and what we have now to witness, what we shall certainly not be spared if the Asian triumph is followed by a victory in Europe, is a revival of Russian pretension in all its native insolence and Asiatic gloom. If we want to know the feeling to-day in the Russian camps we have only to turn to the letter of a *Daily News* correspondent at Bucharest, where will be found a faithful though not perhaps a very judicious exposition of it. From like testimony, and that in abundance, we have dejection at how all but despairing the Russians were only a few days ago. Nothing but sheer desperation, the impossibility of the Czar listening to intervention before he had won back some portion of his lost prestige, kept him going. But now what a chance is there! "The reports of mediation and rumours of peace are treated with contempt both at the Russian headquarters in Bulgaria and at the diplomatic Chancery at Bucharest. Sir Stafford Northcote's talk is regarded as mere idle vapouring"—(poor man, he only said he thought the lovers of peace might yet have an agreeable surprise)—"while Lord Salisbury's speech is regarded as expressing the situation." The only kind of intervention worthy of consideration, our exponent of Russian feeling goes on to say, "would be in the intervention of England and Austria against Russia, which, if the words may be excused, would mean European war." And "this is an eventuality which I may say Russia does not seem to fear in the least. She evidently counts on allies with certainty;" while the paralysis of France by "internal complications" leaves England and Austria (herself torn by internal dissensions) hopeless of an alliance which is necessary for success in opposing the completion of the Russian programme. Not that the Russians will now insist on going so far as Constantinople. The Turks will undoubtedly be offered better terms than would have been offered them in the beginning of the campaign." The Czar will sign a peace at Adrianople; and by making this moderate limitation of conquest he will have no excuse for English interference, "which Here, be the signal for European war;" no doubt, we have the spirit of the Russian camp and of the Chancery at Bucharest faithfully represented. Meanwhile, the news from Servia is that as soon as Mukhtar Pasha's defeat was known the general feeling became "much more warlike." Thus, then, within twenty-four hours we see how much reason there is for the opinion that all Europe has reason to dread the consequences of Russian victories. As long as they were denied by the splendid bravery of the Turks and the development of unexpected means of defence, that dread of a general war which so long troubled the statesmanship of Europe was allayed. With one great victory it revives again; and the talk of alliances here and alliances there, of Germany sanction for the conquest of Turkey, of a great European war in prospect should any attempt be made to hinder the destruction of the Ottoman Empire by its most deadly and determined foe. And the apprehensions thus excited are real. A Russian victory means the Eastern Question brought nearer for solution; complete victory would compel its solution; and when we look abroad, and mark what the state of Europe is, and note the eagerness with which this result is looked forward to by numbers as a means of redistributing power in Europe, we cannot share the satisfaction with which these victories are recorded or anticipated.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 19.

A TREE THAT RAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondents "B.," "Professor," and "Cultivator," are waging a war of words on the subject of the usefulness of trees on cultivated ground. Will you publish for their information an extract from a London paper, which, if true,—and it may easily be verified—is worthy of their attention; indeed, not only of theirs, but also of that of the Government of India?

H.

(EXTRACT.)

The Consul of the United States of Columbia in the Department of Loreto, Peru, has recently called the attention of President Prado to a remarkable tree which exists in the forests adjoining the village of Moyobamba. This tree, known to the natives as Tamai-Caspi (rain-tree), is about fifty-eight feet in height at full growth, and the diameter of its trunk is about thirty-nine inches. It absorbs and condenses the moisture in the atmosphere with astonishing energy, and it is said that water constantly exudes from its trunk and falls like rain from its branches. So abundant is the supply that the soil near by is turned into a marsh. The tree gives forth most water when the rivers are dry during the summer season, and when water generally is scarce. Its cultivation is proposed throughout the arid regions of Peru.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 7.

CHOLERA of a bad type, I am sorry to say, is prevailing here. Within the last three or four days several cases have proved fatal, especially in the locality of the Jail. No less than fifteen were reported to have occurred in the night of the 5th instant.

H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. still continues to remain under canvas. The Regiment is entirely free of any cholera cases.

There were no great demonstrations in connection with the Dewalee festival this year. The illuminations were very meagre.

The determination of the Mahajuns to abandon the railway trains on account of *Ahads* being forced into their compartments has been carried out, and the Railway Company must have suffered a great loss this last *poornama* in consequence, for I am told that upwards of a lakh of Hindoos were assembled at Dakore. This conduct has proved to be contagious, for now the Mahrattas have resolved on the same course, and the reason they assign is the same as the Mahajuns.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SWEEPS.

THE notice on this subject in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday is as follows:—

READ—

A circular of the Punjab Government, dated the 29th March 1877, withdrawing the prohibition against the publication of advertisements of lotteries not authorised by Government.

READ also—

A letter from the Bengal Government, dated the 13th September 1877, No. 1441T.

RESOLUTION.

On the 13th September last the Bengal Government forwarded a letter from the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta, reporting that advertisements of lotteries and racesweeps printed beyond the limits of Lower Bengal are sent in large numbers to hotels and other places of public resort in Bengal, in contravention of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code, and that the proprietors of newspapers and other periodicals in Bengal complain bitterly that their columns are closed to notices and advertisements which are freely permitted elsewhere. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal considers that the present treatment of lotteries by the different Local Governments is exceedingly unsatisfactory; in Bengal the law is strictly enforced, while in the Punjab and elsewhere it is habitually broken with impunity, and newspapers are allowed to advertise and circulate proposals directly opposed to the provisions of the section of the code cited. His Honour is of opinion that if these lotteries and racesweeps are mischievous, they should be put down by law, instead of being allowed to develop themselves year by year; but that if they be considered to be a harmless amusement, the prohibitory clause in the Penal Code should be repealed and lotteries should not be discouraged. His Honour himself considers them exceedingly mischievous.

2. The Government of India concur with His Honour's opinion as to the mischievous character of the lotteries and race-sweeps advertised, and believe that the mischief is year by year assuming greater dimensions. As the intentions of the law on the subject is clear, and as its provisions were intended to operate in one province as much as in another, the Government of India consider that the law should be uniformly enforced. Local Governments and Administrations are therefore requested to enforce the law after giving due notice thereof by publication of this Resolution in their several official Gazettes.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all Departments of the Government of India, to Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BOMBAY.

THE Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee resumed his seat yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court as Second Presidency Magistrate, his term of leave of absence having expired.

THE CLERK BUNDER, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, is declared an authorized place for the landing and shipment of coal only, until further orders.

THE following gentlemen are appointed Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bandora, in Tanna, *vice* Messrs. J. Dickson, Hormasji Bomanji Jijibhai, and Dadabhai Bomanji, who have resigned:—Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji Davar, Mr. Jehangir Rustomji Modi.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue a sanad to Mr. Venkaji Gopel Behare, authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Belgaum District.

THE CASE OF STABBING.—The adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Shapoorjee Nowrojee was resumed on Wednesday at the J. J. Hospital when the jury returned the following verdict, "That the death of Shapoorjee Nowrojee was caused by peritonitis, the result of a stab inflicted on him by Jamsetjee Nowrojee, under such circumstance that the act of the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee was culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

COUNTERFEIT COINS.—A Hindoo goldsmith, named Kooshaba Wittoba, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail on being convicted of fraudulent possession of two counterfeit two rupees, with intent that fraud might be committed with the said counterfeits.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—We learn that the Committee of the London Branch of the National Indian Association, having been applied to from India for information connected with the Indian Civil Service, and other examinations, have prepared a list of regulations, fees, &c., with an average calculation of the cost of residence in London, and have supplied it to the Bombay branch.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.—A Marine Court composed of Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Captain H. Morland, of H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, will assemble at the Fort Police Court on Thursday next, the 15th instant, at noon, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the ship Rahmany off the coast of Ruinagherry on the 9th August last.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Stamp, of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, and Co., in company with a Parsee gentleman, was driving along Hornby Row in a dogcart, when the left wheel snapped at the axle and fell off, precipitating both gentlemen violently on to the ground; the horse then bolted off with the cart but was soon stopped. The European escaped uninjured, but the Parsee sustained a bruise about the eye-brow and was severely shaken.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday on view of the body of Krooshnee, about 15 years of age, who met with an accident at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills on the 1st instant, by a bale of cotton having accidentally fallen upon her, whereby her left leg was broken at the ankle. On her discharge to be treated at the J. J. Hospital she was taken home, where she died from the effects of the accident. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 29th October 1877 was Rs. 2 03,45,743, add silver received during the week Rs. 40,20,828. The sum of Rs. 28,98,129 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,14,65,442. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 1,50,00,629 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 6th November, was 479, being 110 less than in the preceding week, 128 more than the total of the week ending 7th November 1876, and 159 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 198 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 36·95. There were 173 deaths from remittent fever, which is 26 less than last week and 62 more above the same period last year. There were 34 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 3 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 31, 19, and 43 respectively as compared with 14, 16, and 13 last year.

MR. SAMUEL ALDERSEA, THE RAILWAY CONTRACTOR.—The departure of Mr. Samuel Aldersea, railway contractor, from Poona, was marked with a feeling of sincere regret by the native contractors and workmen in general, and his Christian friends in particular. Mr. Aldersea left Poona last Wednesday morning by the early train, and arrived here on the same day. He leaves by the Australian mail s. s. Siam for Tasmania to-day. Mr. Aldersea's career as a railway contractor in the Deccan has been a very successful one. The natives invariably flocked around him for work. He won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact by his frankness and perseverance and straightforward and honest transactions. He was, moreover, ever forward to assist the poor and needy liberally, and the pensioners in Poona, more especially, have cause to be sorrowful at his departure. He leaves with the hearty good wishes of large numbers of Europeans and natives, who pray for him a prosperous voyage to the scene of his new life.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to what may be news to our readers. He says:—"I have been considerably put out of late on my sending my servant to the Sudder Bazaar to purchase a Bill, or some postage stamps. From stamp vendors to find him come back and tell me that the stamp vendors would not sell stamps for copper coins, but for silver only, be it a 2, 4, or 8 anna piece. To ascertain the truth of this, I to-day made the trial myself in the Sudder Bazaar, and found my servant's words perfectly correct, the vendors of stamps giving as a reason that there being such a large quantity of copper coin in the Market they, willing to get rid of it, give 16½ annas of the Government pice, and 17 annas of the ugly, nasty, dumpy country pice, to the rupee! This practice, on further enquiry, I found to be a general thing in the Bazaar. Hoping this will be the means of the Government of India has had brought to its notice, as prevailing this year in Southern India, to the injury of the poor, and as a remedy have ordered the local authorities to make special arrangements to supply silver on the spot in exchange for the copper coin."—*Deccan Herald.*

THE VOLUNTEER AMATEURS.

THE performance at the Grant Road Theatre last evening was a success, and promised well for Saturday. There was a fair audience, including a number of Volunteers in uniform. Miriam's Crime, a difficult piece to play, was creditably rendered. The parts of Miriam West, Biles, Scumley, and Daniel were extremely well acted. The other *artistes* were a little stiff, but will no doubt do better on Saturday.

THE ROONAN ORPHAN FUND.

Amount already acknowledged ...	Rs. 2006
Mr. Kalyanrsye Luxmeeshanker Moorvee.	10
H. Couldrez	20
W. B.	5
H. W. Barker	5
Capt. Walter Scott	50
	Rs. 2094

OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE undermentioned gentlemen having been elected as Officers of Companies and of the Regimental Staff of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the provisions of para. 47, Section 5, of the Regulations for Volunteer Forces in India, are appointed accordingly:—

To be Captains.

1 William Alfred Baker.
2 Fraser Sailor Hore.
3 William Middleton Tennent.
4 Alexander McHinch.
5 Thomas Stephenson Weir.
6 Charles Henry Buchanan Forbes.

To be Lieutenants.

1 Edward Wigham Campbell
2 David Skinner Kemp.
3 Michael Russell Wyer.
4 Walter Lamont Galpine.
5 Alexander Monteath.
6 Edwin Robert Freeborn.

To be Sub-Lieutenants.

1 Alexander Bryce Chalmers
2 George Manson.
3 William Garrod Mayhew.
4 William Binford.
5 Isaac Munn Shields.
6 Henry Thorpe.

To be Paymaster.

William Crockett.

Honorary Surgeon-Major.

William Frederick Knapp.

Honorary Surgeons.

Arthur Henry Hughes.
J. Temperly Grey.

Honorary Chaplain.

Rev. Ward Maule, LL.D.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th November 1877.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·970
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·3
Dew Point	71·2
Relative humidity of Air	·708
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	71·2
General Direction of wind	N, NNE, ENE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	202.

CURIOUS CUSTOM.—The Princes and nobles of Siam met lately at the His Majesty's temple dressed in their court attire, sparkling with their beautiful decorations of honour and jewelry, and there plighted their allegiance to the King by drinking of the water that had been rendered appropriate for the ceremony by having had dipped into it numerous royal swords.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Gout, Rheumatism and Neuralgic Diseases are always more or less connected with disorder or disease of the digestive organs, hence the facility with which they yield to Holloway's remedies. Temporary alleviation immediately follows the proper application of this soothing Ointment, while the Pills, taken internally, reduce the digestive functions to order and avert all inflammatory tendencies. Nervous invalids will derive ease and consolation from the influence of these medicaments, which are free from mercury and all noxious ingredients. Holloway's celebrated Ointment and Pills present a striking contrast to those of preserving the health or upholding the constitution when the body through accident, luxury, indolence, or other causes.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

THE three Commissions appointed by the three Municipal Corporations of Ilhas, Salsette and Bardez of Goa, that of the district of Ilhas presided over by Colonel Daniel Pestana, Governor of Damaun, and those of the Districts of Salsette and Bardez of Goa by Sir Michael R. de Quadros, Honorary Equerry to H. M. the King of Portugal, waited by appointment upon His Excellency the Viceroy of Portuguese India yesterday at 1 p. m. The members were most courteously received by His Excellency, and after the presidents had conveyed to His Excellency the wishes of the inhabitants of Goa for his safe arrival and successful administration, manifesting at the same time the anxious expectation with which his subjects looked for his arrival in the city of Goa, which still reflects the ancient glory of Portugal, the Viceroy thanked the Commission for their kind expressions of good will and promised to do all in his power for the welfare of the people over whose destinies he was appointed by His Majesty to rule. The Commissions retired at 2 o'clock.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

OWING to the Dasvallee holidays, the weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday instead of the regular day, Tuesday, Mr. J. M. Maclean presiding, and all the members being present except Colonel Hancock. The first, and by far the most important, matter discussed was the notice of motion given by Mr. Kirkham asking for detailed information relating to the contract between the Municipality and the Bombay Tramway Company. It was brought to the notice of the Council that the *Government Gazette* of yesterday contained a notification sanctioning, on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, an extension of the tramway line along the Girgaum road to the Portuguese Church. Much surprise was expressed at the course adopted by the Municipal Commissioner in sanctioning the extension after the majority of the members of the Council had on two previous occasions expressed their disapproval of the proposed line along the Girgaum Road; for he had thereby thrown over the Council altogether and turned them into ridicule before the public. The Municipal Commissioner said that, in recommending the extension, he had simply consulted the wishes of the majority of the people, but he was at once told that, if he thought the members of the Council did not represent the people, and that he could ascertain the popular wish elsewhere, he should not have consulted the Council at all. Mr. Kirkham spoke at some length in support of his notice of motion, and after discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to lay before the Council the following information:—1. A statement showing the net effect of the contract with the Tramway Company on the Municipal fund and including the following heads:—(a) rent paid; (b) saving in road repairs; (c) falling off in wheel tax and hack conveyances; (d) municipal taxation remitted under section 12 of the Act. 2. A return of the various extensions sanctioned in addition to the first four routes described in section 3 of the Act, showing the length of each and the special conditions, if any, attached to each, and whether sanctioned or not with the proviso attaching to the line in Shaik Abdool Rahman Street. 3. The designation of the municipal department and officers responsible for seeing that the Tramway line is "maintained in such manner that the uppermost surface of the soil shall be on a level with the immediately adjacent surface of the road" according to section 5; and a return of the number of cases in which they comply with this section reported to the Municipal Commissioner since the 1st January 1877. 4. A copy of any by-laws imposed upon the Company under section 24.—Before the close of the meeting, Mr. Shantaram Narayan gave notice of a motion to take effect that Government be now boats for the cost guard service in the province from these funds—an expense not incurred in 1876-77. It would have been better had this been shown, for the sake of clearness, in the statement as well.

A. The gross receipts of the year, the temporary re-introduction of the system of non-prepayment of duty on salt exported to Madras has been noticed above. The cause of the increased demand for Home and Inland consumption is briefly the same as that assigned for Saragara salt in the Central Provinces, the large sales at Bulsar from the stoppage of smuggling salt from Damaun, and the greater removals from Bassein and Ghorbandar due to increased facilities afforded to merchants at Bhyndar. A very important change was made in the system of accounts, by assimilating the practice to that in use in the Revenue Department, which, Government are glad to learn, has worked well.

5. From the table in paragraph 24 of the report are gathered the gross totals of the stock during the last five years and the average totals for the five years ending 1875-76. The quantity manufactured in 1876-77 was 7,391,675 maunds, being

have to pay the penalty of instituting a suit which was not well-advised.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay said the hon. member in charge of the Bill had stated that Government claimed the right to tax fresh toddy, and that such tax should be levied on all toddy-growers alike, whether they had inherited express grants from Government or not. All he said was that if Government had the right of levying new taxes, let them exercise it, but with deference to existing rights, which ought not to be infringed. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs had stated that the petitioners were on a par with everybody else. He (Mr. Rogay) said they were not; they claim exemption on certain grants which had been recognised and acted upon up to the present time. He did not think the Council could very well constitute itself a legal tribunal to decide the question of rights, and had the Hon. Rao Saheb's amendment of yesterday been carried, he would not have moved any further amendment, but as the Council unwisely rejected it, he thought he should be neglecting his duty if he did not bring to notice matters which he believed injuriously affected existing rights. He should take the opportunity of moving an amendment whenever he considered it necessary to do so. With due deference to the opinion of the learned Advocate General, he had before him an opinion,—given by one of the lawyers of the day, and a gentleman who had held the same office of Advocate General,—which stated that the petitioners had a right to claim exemption, and on that opinion Government had acted up to the present time. It was all very well to say this Bill would benefit the general public, but he declined to go on the ground that in order to benefit the general public existing rights should be confiscated. He had a great distrust of that kind of legislation. He did not think the Council could decide as to the rights of the petitioners; it was not a competent body to do so; and if his present amendment was rejected, as he anticipated it would be, he should move, when Section 61 was reached, that a saving clause be added exempting the Bhandoopwallas as well as the owners of the Poway estate. Or if the Council would agree to the proposition made by the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik yesterday, he would withdraw his amendment.

On the motion, that the words "For drawing toddy," in clause (d.) of Section 15, being put to the vote, it was lost.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said that the second proviso of Section 17, as drafted, would prevent any portion of a tree or plant from which an intoxicating drug was produced from being sold to any one except a licensed distiller of or dealer in such drugs. This was objectionable, as the leaves and stump of the cocoanut palm, portions of the Bhang and Mowra trees, &c. were common articles of sale. He wished to substitute for the words "of such plant, or of the flowers, leaves, or any other portion of such plant," in the 19th, 20th, and 21st lines of the section, the words "all those portions of the plant from which any intoxicating drug or material is produced."

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner had no objection to the amendment, and it was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay objected to Section 22, because as drafted it would make the owner responsible for the fault of the tenant. He was a landlord himself, and had tenants who took out licences to draw toddy without his knowing anything about them, and if this section was passed, he should be sorry to own land of this character. It was the most unreasonable thing he had ever known. He proposed that the words "and in default of by him, from the owner of the trees" should be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Lang agreed with the remarks of Mr. Rogay on this point. If it was necessary that the owner should be held liable for the default of his tenant, it should be provided that the tax should be paid in advance, on issuing the licence.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik suggested that the word "primarily," in the first and second lines of the section, should also be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft thought the section as drafted was a very fair one. In districts like the neighbourhood of Bombay, where the trees grew very thickly, unless the landlord took proper care to see that his tenants paid the taxes due to Government in a great many cases the taxes never would be paid. It was one of the fair responsibilities of property owners, and he supported the section as it stood.

The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee thought the section might be allowed to stand, and pointed out that there were several other Acts which contain similar provisions. For instance, by the Municipal Act, house owners in Bombay were made liable in default of payment of the taxes by the occupants of their houses. And if such a provision was necessary in Bombay where householders could be so easily got at, how much more necessary was it in the case of people so migratory as the bandaries who farmed cocoanut and khrab trees. Under this section, owners of such trees would be careful, not only to let them out to men of good character who would be likely to meet the just demands of Government, but would, as was indeed the rule with the landlords of such estates, exact payment of the taxes in full in advance.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik thought there was some misconception. He did not for one moment advocate anybody shirking due responsibility with regard to taxation; but the persons who took out licences in these cases were in no sense the agents or representatives of the landlords, but could tap trees only under such conditions as the Collector saw fit to impose. The landlord had no hand in the licence, and the analogy between the Municipal taxpayers and tenants and landlords of this class did not apply. The security of the revenue might be provided for by making payment of taxes compulsory in advance.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said no one could touch trees without the owner's permission, and the owner would not allow anyone to tap his trees without payment, and it was on that account that the owners became liable.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay said that so far from owners of these trees getting their rent always in advance, his experience of the bandaries was that they were always in arrear. They might pay the Government where they would not pay the landlord, because the landlord had unfortunately to go to a civil court to prove his claim, and might then lose his money by the man becoming insolvent, while Government could exact its dues by summary procedure, and levy an attachment, on the defaulter's property. It was quite true that the bandaries were independent of their landlords, except for the payment of rent, and he did not see why the landlord should be held liable for the default of his tenant. The analogy drawn by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee between bandaries and occupiers of houses in Bombay was not a fair analogy at all.

On the motion being put to the vote, it was lost by 6 to 4. The order of voting was as follows:—

FOR.	AGAINST.
The Hon. Mr. Mandlik.	The Hon. Mr. Gibbs.
" " " Rogay,	" " " Ashburner.
" " " Bengallee.	" " " the Advocate General
" " " Lang.	" " Mr. Ravenscroft.
	" " Col. Anderson.
	" " Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik requested permission to propose a new section. As the owner of trees was compelled to pay the tax in default of his tenant paying it, it was fair that he should be allowed to recover it as a superior holder could recover rent from an inferior holder. He moved that the following section be inserted, viz "22 a.—For recovering the duty paid by the owner of the trees under the provisions of the last preceding section, the said owner shall be entitled to the assistance given to superior holders in recovery of dues from tenants under the provisions of chapters 6 and 7 of Regulation XVII. of 1827."

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said he thought the amendment was a very good one, and it was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik opposed section 24 on the ground that retrospective legislation in revenue matters was not desirable. He proposed that the section should be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs explained that the section was intended merely to continue matters as they existed at present.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft said the section was meant to legalise a collection which had been made for a great number of years, but as to the exact legality of which some doubt had arisen on purely technical grounds. No rights were involved; the object was merely to prevent any future discussion on the subject. It was merely a legal technicality.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said his objection was generally to revenue law being made retrospective. He had always objected on principle to retrospective revenue law, and in this ground that he objected to the present section.

The motion was lost by 6 to 4, the order of voting being the same as on the previous division.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik objected to the words at the end of section 41 .—"or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both." He thought a proper punishment for a man who neglected to pay certain duties was a heavy fine and confiscation, but not imprisonment. He moved that the words he had read should be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said that would be impossible, the persons who would come under this abkari law were poor coolies, and they could as well extract blood out of a stone as money from a coolie.

The Hon. Mr. Bengalleo said it was in accordance with his suggestion in the Select Committee that the imprisonment clause was added. There were men to whom a fine of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 5,000 would be no punishment, and he had impressed on the Committee the fact that a fine would not be a sufficient deterrent.

The Hon. Mr. Lang thought the penalties should be severe, but that they should not be in the hands except of officers of a high class.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik thought if the law was made too severe it would be likely to defeat its own object. The sympathy should always be with the officer working to enforce the law; and when a poor coolie was in danger of 6 months' imprisonment because he was found in possession of a pot of liquor, that would scarcely be the case.

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

With reference to section 45, the Hon. Mr. Mandlik said that ordinarily the prosecution had to prove that an accused person was guilty of committing an offence, and he did not see why this Bill should be an exception to the rule. He proposed that this section should be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Lang quite agreed with Mr. Mandlik. His impression was that the presumption always was that a man was innocent until he was proved to be guilty, but in this case a man was to be presumed guilty until he proved that he was innocent.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said the apparatus made use of for distilling liquor and so evading this Act was of so peculiar a nature that it was hardly possible for any one to have it in his possession without having committed or intending to commit an offence against the Act, and it was on that ground that the presumption was against the possessor of the apparatus. The same presumption was found in the Opium Act, and it had been found impossible to dispense with it in the present Bill. If it were omitted, the whole apparatus for distillation might be found in a house, and if it was not actually at work, the offender would be free.

The Hon. Advocate General—I may say also that a similar section is included in all the English Acts with reference to Excise.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said opium was a dangerous poison, and the case was very different. An apparatus for distillation need not necessarily be kept and used for the purpose of manufacturing intoxicating liquors; in fact he knew persons who had such apparatus in their possession, who could not by any means be induced to manufacture intoxicating liquors or drugs as it was opposed to their religious and social usage.

On the motion being put to the vote, it was lost by 7 to 3, those who voted for it being the Hon'bles Mr. Mandlik, Mr. Rogay, and Mr. Lang.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay proposed that Section 61 should be altered so as to especially exempt the Bhandoopwallas as well as the Poway estate.

The Hon. Mr. Lang said he was in favour of a general saving clause, but was not prepared to exempt a particular estate.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—If a general saving clause is adopted, I will withdraw my amendment, but I think this estate ought to be exempt.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said he had exhausted his arguments on this subject.

The amendment was lost by 8 to 2. The members who voted for it were the Hons. Mr. Mandlik and Mr. Rogay.

The Hon. the Advocate General said he had an amendment to propose to section 61, to meet the wishes of those concerned in the Poway estate. That estate was now the subject of a suit in the High Court, and an order had been made appointing a receiver to receive the monies of the estate; and it had been suggested, in order to avoid expense, that instead of proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, the matter of compensation should be referred to arbitration. One of the Judges of the High Court had, he believed, kindly consented to act as arbitrator. He proposed that the two provisos to the section, instead of as framed in the Bill at present, should read as follows:—

"Provided that compensation shall be payable by Government to the receiver for the time being duly appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, in suit 87 of 1870, wherein Mithabai, widow, is plaintiff, and Limjee Nowrojee Banajee and others are defendants, being a suit for the administration of the estate of the said Framjee Cowajee for the loss and determination of the said rights and immunities; and that if such receiver is dissatisfied with the amount of compensation offered by Government, the amount to be paid and all other questions in respect of such payment may be referred to the arbitration of such person as may be agreed upon by H. M.'s Government and such receiver, and whose decision shall be final, or in default of such reference, then that the amount of such payment and such other questions as aforesaid shall be determined under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1870, so far as the same may be applicable as if the said rights and immunities affected land situate in the Tanna district required for public purposes.

Provided further that the payment of compensation to such receiver shall bar all claims of any other person against Government in respect of the same."

This amendment was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik objected to the proviso to Section 62—"provided always that no action shall lie against any abkari officer in respect of any act for which he has already been criminally prosecuted." He failed to see any reason why abkari officers should be so protected in any more than other people, and he moved that the proviso be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—I have no objection to the amendment proposed. The section was taken from a Bengal Act.

The amendment was then adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik moved that the fifth definition should be amended so as to define "magistrate" to mean for the purposes of this Act, first and second class magistrates only. The hon. gentleman said there were many important provisions contained in the Bill which ought not to be entrusted to third class magistrates, and if they were, a good deal more money would often be paid by the accused than would go to the Imperial revenue.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner opposed the amendment on the ground that in the outlying districts, if cases were obliged to be taken before a first or second class magistrate, considerable delays would take place. A poor Bheel found in possession of a bottle of liquor might have to be marched 50 miles before he could be tried. He also mentioned that third class magistrates formed the class from which mamlatdars are selected.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said members of Parliament and Governors of provinces were chosen from among school boys, but it would not do to place a boy in Parliament, or to give him charge of a province while he was still at school. He had considered the point of loss of time and inconvenience, and he thought that would be preferable to placing the powers of this Bill in the hands of third class magistrates.

The Hon. Col. Anderson was also of opinion that cases under this Act should be tried by superior men to the third class magistrates.

On the amendment being put to the vote, it was adopted, and the Council then adjourned *sine die*.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF CIVIL HOSPITALS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1877.

LETTER from the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, No. s. B.-301, dated the 20th October 1877—Submitting a printed copy of the Annual Administrative Report of Civil Hospitals in the Bombay Presidency for 1876-77, No. s. B-267, dated the 31st August 1877.

RESOLUTION.

Though the annual report is dated 31st August, yet, owing to the time necessarily occupied in printing, the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was unable to forward it to Government till the 20th October, and the review of the work of those institutions has thus been somewhat delayed. The changes which occurred during the year are noted by Dr. Hunter in his second paragraph, and it is unnecessary here to refer to them further than to note the addition of the Bhuj Dispensary to the list of Civil Hospitals.

2. In his 17th paragraph, the Surgeon General alludes to the necessity of altering the existing forms of Tables 1, 2, and 3, and recommends, for what seem to be valid reasons, the adoption in their place with certain slight modifications of the dispensary forms Nos. 2, 3, and 4, prescribed recently by the Government of India. Government will be glad to consider this proposal on the submission of the forms with the modifications that may be considered desirable.

3. Proceeding to the examination of the statements now presented, it appears from No. 1 that the total number of in-door patients was 27,069 as against 26,857 in the previous year, the average daily sick for the two years being 1379·9 and 1434·6, respectively, while the mortality rose from 2,192 to 2,253. Outpatients numbered 237,769 as against 231,651 in 1875-76; but the number of deaths amongst them cannot be stated with exactness. Major surgical operations on in-patients increased from 1,156 to 1,554 and on out-patients from 197 to 236; whilst 5,942 minor operations were performed on in-patients against 5,784 in the previous year. Those on out-patients numbered 10,354 as compared with 7,863 in 1875-76. The general results show a total increase in the numbers of in and out-patients; but Dr. Hunter points out that this increase is apparent rather than real, owing to the inclusion of the Bhuj Dispensary as a Civil Hospital, and draws the conclusion that the general health of the population who attend Civil Hospitals was better than in the previous year.

4. The principal diseases treated are dealt with in Statement No. 2, from which it is gathered that malarious fevers were more prevalent than in the previous year, and cholera less so. The figures relating to cholera and small-pox, however, give no real idea of the prevalence of those diseases, which will be more comprehensively shown in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner. Government regret extremely to observe both from the returns and from the summaries of the various reports the increasing prevalence of syphilis not only in Bombay City but throughout the Presidency. This is a grave evil demanding prompt active effort. It is curious to observe how little the famine in the Deccan affected the returns of bowel complaints in the Poona Division up to March at least.

5. In Statement No. 3 are found the castes and sexes of the patients treated, but the summary of the percentages given at the end of the table is incorrect. The figures representing the percentages of in and out-patients have been transposed, and should be as shown in the table given below, and not as represented by the Surgeon General, who, however, in the body of the report enters them correctly:—

Castes.	Males.	Females.	Children, Male and Female.	Total.	Percentages. 1875-76 In-patients.	1875-76 Out-patients	1876-77 In-patients.	1876-77 Out-patients
Christians	Europeans	1,051	184	658	1,893	6·35	1·19	7·0	1·4
	Eurasians.	96	77	486	659	1·61	0·81	2·4	0·6
	Native.	1,485	470	68	2,023	5·25	3·33	7·6	3·3
Hindus.		11,721	1,734	418	13,873	47·5	59·74	51·4	58·3
Mahomedans		6,718	876	172	7,766	31·22	30·91	28·7	31·8
Parsis...		524	174	9	707	3·29	3·36	2·6	3·7
Others..		57	26	4	87	0·78	0·86	0.3	0·9
Total.		21,652	3,541	1,815	27,0 8				

6. Government are glad to learn that the opinion expressed last year by Dr. Thom, that the controllable expenditure had considerably decreased, was fully borne out by the figures received by him after the submission of his report. In the year now under review, it appears that the total expenditure was Rs. 7,51,159 as contrasted with Rs. 7,27,461 in the previous year, the increase being mainly in the Presidency and Poona Divisions, in the former of which expenditure on diets, wines and spirits, medicines, and miscellaneous items for Presidency hospitals accounted for no less than Rs. 18,204 of the increase. The contract system was in a large degree responsible for this, and its cessation will, it is hoped, ensure greater economy of means by which no deterioration in quality of the supplies required. The average cost of diets was annas 3 pies 7 as against annas 3 pies 4 in 1875-76, and that of patients Rs. 3-1-9 compared with Rs. 2-14-9, the increase being also largely marked in the Presidency and Poona Divisions. The total income was Rs. 60,026, and of this it is noted that while grants from Local Funds slightly increased, the contributions of paying patients, Municipalities, and Railways fell off considerably.

7. The remarks contained in paragraphs 23 and 24 of the report on the subjects of sanitation and water supply have the general concurrence of Government. His Excellency the Governor in Council notices with pleasure that the Deputy Surgeons General of the Northern and Sind Divisions visited all the Civil Hospitals in their respective charges, while, with the exception of those at Bushire and Muscat, all in the Presidency Division were inspected. Deputy Surgeon General Beatty was unable, owing to the famine, to visit the hospitals of Ahmednagar and the Southern Maratha Country.

8. Regarding the principal Civil Hospitals, the various summaries contain complete details, of which a few may be here mentioned. It is satisfactory to know that the temporary provision about to be made for the European Hospital in Fort George by the conversion of the officers' quarters is so well spoken of by Dr. Hunter, who mentions that "the pavilion is convenient and its surroundings, though not perfect, are probably as good as can anywhere be obtained." The total number of in-patients treated was 1,239 as against 1,377 in the previous year. Small-pox and cholera were less prevalent, and deaths from all causes numbered 51 to 78 in 1875-76. The prevalence of syphilis in various forms is greatly to be deplored. Government notice with satisfaction the special commendation bestowed on Dr. Arnott, in charge of the obstetric ward.

A long and full summary of the working of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital is given, from which it appears that in-patients numbered 5,307 and out-patients 25,494, showing a decrease of 595 and 3,713 under both heads from the figures of 1875-76. That under the former is fully explained by the severe outbreak of pyæmia in the surgical wards, while that under the latter calls no special remark. The chief features of the year were the outbreak of fever in February and March, which has been fully discussed elsewhere, and the continuance to some extent of the cholera epidemic of the previous year. The treatment of leprosy with garjan oil confirms the opinion derived from other sources, that it is of no real efficacy. Some remarkable figures are given in paragraph 64, showing the useful work performed in the obstetric ward, while Dr. Hunter's remarks on the Ophthalmic Hospital under Dr. Maconachie are full of interest.

The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital continued to do excellent work, and there can be no doubt it relieves the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital of many patients. There were 2872 in-door and 8,830 out-patients treated during the year as against 2,763 and 8,061 of each class in 1875-76, and Government are glad to learn that the income of this institution was so well carried out. Proposals for increase in hospital establishment cannot be considered in the review of the general administration report of the Department, and should be submitted for separate consideration.

Of hospitals other than those in the Presidency town, it is not necessary to notice particularly more than one or two. In Surat the state of the hospital building would seem to require attention, and Dr. Hunter's remarks should be transferred to the Public Works Department for early consideration. In Poona the Sassoon Hospital maintained its high character for efficiency, and though the number of in-patients exceeded that of the previous year by 200, the total cost of diets was less by Rs. 1,058. At the Hospital in Ahmedabad there were 2,066 in and 10,101 out-patients as against 2,129 and 10,224, respectively, in the previous year. Cholera was very prevalent, there having been 1,057 cases admitted into the cholera hospital outside the city as against 594 in 1875-76. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 28,922 as compared with Rs. 27,935 in the previous year. At Kurrachee the year was very unhealthy, there having been a severe epidemic of small-pox, which, however, led to some 5,000 people being vaccinated. The number of in-patients was 1,109, or 381 more than in the previous year, while out-patients rose from 8,921 in 1875-76 to 13,921 in the year under review.

9. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor in Council has read with pleasure the closing words of Dr. Hunter's very able report, and fully concurs in his "testimony to the zealous and efficient manner in which the various medical officers have performed the duties entrusted to them. Notwithstanding the slight falling off in the number of patients treated during the past year at the Civil Hospitals in three of the divisions, the reports of the medical officers and of the Deputy Surgeons General contain abundant evidence to show that a large and increasing amount of excellent professional and sanitary work is being accomplished at these institutions." The conduct of the subordinate medical officers has, His Excellency is also glad to observe, been most favourably reported on.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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